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NEWS FROM MONTANA'S CAPITOL
August 1987 issue
(Volume 2, No. 7)

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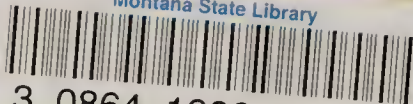
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Coordinator of Indian Affairs

Tourism Meeting Held

A meeting on tourism was held on July 21, 1987 at the office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs with the Montana tribes and the State of Montana's Promotion Division. Those persons in attendance were Cheryl Zwang, asst. Coordinator of Indian Affairs; Ed Aubert, Blackfeet; Don Kittson, Blackfeet; Leo Brockie, Fort Belknap; Tom Gardner, N. Cheyenne; Velda Shelby, Confederated Salish and Kootenai; Gary Wunderwald, Motion Picture and Television Commercial Promotion; Linda Howard, Group Travel Promotion; and Steve Shimek, Travel Publicity. Explanations were given as to the jobs performed by the Promotion Division and then tribes were given an opportunity to ask questions or raise areas of concern. The state of Montana is divided into six tourism regions with a board for each region and also a TAC or Tourism Advisory Council which is Governor appointed. Tourism plans are submitted to the local tourism board and then the board submits a combined package to the TAC for funding. Discussion revolved around getting representation on the TAC as well as the tourism boards. Another meeting will be scheduled at a later date to find out if representation was obtained by the individual tribes. We would like to thank those tribes in attendance for their input and look forward to further participation in tourism promotion.

1980 Profile Published

The 1980 Profile of Montana's Native American has been printed and is ready for distribution. If you are interested in receiving this publication, please contact us and send payment for postage in the amount of sixty-nine cents (69¢) per copy of the profile. Please make checks payable to: Dept. of Commerce/Indian Affairs. The profile contains statistical data regarding Montana's Indians on population; housing; education; welfare; health and vital statistics; employment; income; land, agriculture, and development; and law and justice.

Also, we still have a few copies of the 1987 Indian Child Welfare Directory which contains addresses and resource people on Montana's reservations as well as listing federal, state, and local officials dealing in the area of Indian child welfare. This will be mailed on a first-come, first-serve basis at no additional cost.

Attorney General's Opinion

This office has received numerous telephone calls regarding an opinion by the State Attorney General (A.G.) on the "applicability of personal property and motor vehicle taxes to interest jointly held by member and nonmember; MOTOR VEHICLES - Applicability of motor vehicle taxes or fees to interest jointly held by nonmember and member of an Indian tribe; PROPERTY, PERSONAL - Applicability of personal property taxes to interest jointly held by nonmember and member of an Indian tribe; TAXATION AND REVENUE - Applicability of personal property and motor vehicle taxes to interest jointly held by nonmember and member of an Indian tribe; MONTANA CODE ANNOTATED - Sections 61-3-303, 61-3-312, 61-3-422, 61-3-501 to 61-3-542; OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL - 41 Op. Atty'y Gen. No. 90 (1986), 39 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 45 (1981); 37 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 122 (1978).

HELD: The interest of a nonmember in motor vehicles, mobile homes, or personal property, whose tax situs is within the exterior boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and which is held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common with a member of the Blackfeet Tribe, is subject to those state taxes generally applicable to such property.

The opinion was requested by James C. Nelson, Glacier County Attorney. This opinion states, in effect, that in joint ownership of personal property (for example - a motor vehicle), the nonmember of the tribe is responsible for full payment of the tax. The tribal member is exempted from paying tax on his/her portion of the property (which the A.G. has determined is 100% of the property), but the nonmember is responsible for payment of taxes on his/her share (determined to be 100% of the property by the A.G.). It would appear that until/unless the opinion is challenged, those Indian persons living on their reservations, who wish to have personal property exempted from the tax, must have sole title of the property. This, of course, would negate partial or sole ownership by the nonmember.

Copies of the opinion have been sent to all tribal chairmen and tribal attorneys by this office, as per request. Copies of the opinion may be obtained from the Attorney General's Office in Helena. The opinion number is 11, Vol. No. 42.

Skeletal Remains Found

This office received the following letter from the Granite County Sheriff's Department in Phillipsburg, MT. If any of you should be able to offer assistance/information regarding the following, please contact Bill Henderson at (406)859-3251 or (406)288-3542.

On July 16, 1987 our Department found the skeletal remains of what appeared to be that of a healthy male, approximately 45-55 years of age, 5'6" to 5'8", average build. The individual had no teeth but possibly had a high narrow, somewhat long nose and possibly a prominent cleft chin. The hair present is characteristic of an individual of Mongoloid or mixed Mongoloid/Caucasian ancestry.

Items found on the remains were: 1) blue colored zip up type nylon jacket, 2) green and red colored button flannel shirt, size 16½ neck, tag saying C.P.O. Campus, 3) blue colored long sleeved sweatshirt, 4) white colored cotton T-shirt, J.C. Penney brand, size 40, 5) a decomposed can of snuff, unknown brand, in flannel shirt right pocket, 6) a wooden rosary, 7) three buttons and a campaign type button, 8) a cord necklace with a medallion attached of flowers and another separate medallion, 9) a flat piece of unknown metal, 10) a piece of black colored fabric with red colored writing "HE", and 11) pieces of an aqua colored card.

Time of death approximately 18-24 months ago and probably in winter. If anyone has any information matching this information contact Granite County Sheriff's Office - P.O. Box 188 - Phillipsburg, MT 59858 or call 859-3251.

AROUND THE STATE

First Annual Camp Maiden Conference A Success Mt. State Historic Preservation Office News

On the weekend of June 19-20 at Camp Maiden in the Judith Mountains north of Lewistown, for the first time in Montana, tribal representatives and federal and state cultural resource managers met to discuss cultural resource issues. Over fifty participants attended the conference, including representatives from the BIA, BLM, Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, State of Montana, Flathead Tribes, Blackfeet Tribe, Fort Peck Tribes, and the Fort Belknap Tribes, as well as interested professional archaeologists and tribal members from throughout the state. The goal of the conference was to improve cooperation and understanding between Montana's tribes and archaeological community in the management of cultural sites.

Rustic accommodations and thunderstorms did not dampen the mood of the gathering. Exchanges between the archaeologists and the Indian tribes were both productive and thought provoking. All participants left the weekend camp with a better understanding of each other's perspective and better prepared to work more closely together in the future.

Conference attendees agreed upon two major resolutions. First, a panel of tribal representatives and archaeologists was appointed to prepare recommendations for the treatment of historic and prehistoric Indian burials. Currently, no written policy on the matter in Montana and such sites are afforded no specific protection under state law. Panel members will review laws from other states and will propose a suitable burial policy for Montana. Second, the group unanimously agreed to reconvene next year to continue discussions initiated at this first conference. Important issues to be resurrected include protection for Indian sacred sites, consultation with the tribes about sites in aboriginal use areas, identifying tribal representatives who can act as contacts for archaeologists, maintaining control over sensitive site information, and sharing information with one another. Presentation and discussion of the burial panel's policy recommendations will be a key element of the 1988 conference.

Powwow Gambling Illegal Billings Gazette, August 1, 1987

Rocky Boy (AP) - Blackjack tables operating here during the four-day powwow that began Wednesday are illegal, according to U.S. Attorney Byron "Pete" Dunbar. Although federal laws involving gambling on Indian reservations have not been tested in the U.S. Supreme Court, a number of federal circuit court rulings have held that any practice declared illegal by a state is also illegal on reservations located in the state, he said.

The issue is clouded, Dunbar said, because no state or federal laws specifically say that state-banned gambling is illegal on reservations. "The law isn't completely clear," he said in a telephone interview Thursday. Congress is considering at least one bill clarifying that

state laws determine the legality of reservation gambling.

Several years ago, Dunbar said, he sent letters to each of the Montana reservations, explaining that it's illegal to run any form of gambling that is illegal in the state.

Ken Davis, Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent at Rocky Boy, has been in Montana only four weeks and said he understands the law, but was not aware that blackjack is illegal in Montana. The game is not played regularly at Rocky Boy and he isn't alarmed that it's being played during the powwow, Davis said.

"My concern is that, if it's a regular activity here and it's something that's ongoing, that's going to be a red flag," he said. Davis said he understood that blackjack is commonly played during the powwow here and doubts whether the people organizing the event considered state laws.

Bob Swan, treasurer of the powwow's organizing committee, said he suspected that blackjack was illegal. "That's why we didn't advertise it too much," he said, recalling that no one had raised the issue of legality before. At least 10 concessionaires have paid the tribe up to \$340 to set up blackjack or poker tables.

Jon Morsette, who runs both brands of gambling at the powwow, said he believes blackjack is legal on the reservation and state laws don't apply. Dunbar acknowledged that some state statutes regarding how games are played do not apply, such as those setting bet limits on poker and keno.

Oil Work Begins in Sacred Area

August 2, 1987

Chester - Exploratory drilling by the Santa Fe Pacific Mining Co. has begun in an area of the Sweetgrass Hills considered sacred by the Blackfeet Indians. The drilling is the latest step in an exploration program that began two years ago and which is being challenged by the Blackfeet.

The tribe - which is appealing the decision by the Bureau of Land Management to permit the company to build about 15,000 feet of road in the Tootsie Creek Drainage of East Butte - claims the entire Sweetgrass range is sacred.

Vicky Santana, a Browning attorney for the tribe, said the area is still used for tribal religious practices and has historical, cultural and religious significance to the Blackfeet. "The process of approval was wrong because there was inadequate consideration of those points," she said. Santana said the Sweetgrass Hills belonged to the Blackfeet Indians until 1888 when the tribe sold the land to the federal government. She said Blackfeet continued to use the area for religious practices.

The tribe failed in its efforts to gain a stay on the original exploration activity. The company completed most of its initial road work - which involved 40 or 50 acres - last summer. It has begun drilling at a planned six sites along the road. The appeal, filed July 3, 1986, did not stop the exploration but it is holding up action on a request by the New Mexico mining firm to extend the road another roughly 4,000 feet. The company is working on a number of claims it is leasing from Burlington Northern.

The BLM cannot act on the latest request until the Interregional Board of Land Appeals decides the appeal. Scott Haight, the BLM geologist monitoring the company's work, said Santa Fe is looking for precious metals, primarily gold. "They're finding some deposits," he said, but added it's far too early to know if there is enough ore to justify a mine. "The chances of any mine is probably one in 10," he said. He also said it's too early to know what type of mine might be built. He said it possibly could be a similar, though much smaller, operation to the Pegasus Mining Co.'s open pit mine near Zortman in Phillips County.

Haight doesn't expect the IBLA to begin considering the appeal until the end of the year. "We'll be lucky if we get a decision by the next field season," he said. Haight said the conflict between mining activity and Indian religious practices might be precedent setting. "It's the first time the 1872 Mining Law comes head to head with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act," he said. The mining law grants companies the right to mine on federal land. The BLM, according to Haight, actually can't reject an exploration request or mining permit. The federal agency can only work to minimize the adverse affects of the mine. Because the Blackfeet Tribe could not identify any specific religious sites in the area, he said there was little the BLM could do to reduce the effects the work would have on their religious practices.

He described the American Indian Religious Freedom Act as a broad law that prevents the federal government from impeding the Indian's ability to practice his religion.

Haight said there are other opponents to mining in the Sweetgrass Hills, which are used by area residents for hiking, hunting, and some fishing. He said there were a number of vocal opponents at a public hearing held recently in Chester. "There's definite controversy in mining development in those hills," he said.

There are 372 unpatented mining claims in the Sweetgrass Mountains, 211 on East Butte alone. East Butte also has 12 patented claims. There is only one small, one-man mining operation in the range currently, although there are 19 producing oil and gas fields.

Reservation Celebrates Indian-owned Bank Billings Gazette, August 17, 1987

Browning (AP) - The Blackfeet Indian Reservation celebrated economic progress here at the grand opening of what tribal leaders say is the only federally chartered, Indian-owned bank in the nation. The observance Friday celebrated the opening of the Blackfeet National Bank, which began operations three weeks ago.

Before the bank's opening, Browning - the tribal headquarters and largest town on the reservation - had been without a bank for more than 3½ years. What had been the town's only bank, first National Bank of Browning, was shut down by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for poor management and insolvency.

The Blackfeet Tribe is a major stockholder in the bank, which employs 10 people. Jack Kelly, bank president, said the tribe had worked for more than three years to attract a bank to the community and, failing that, decided to open its own. The U.S. comptroller of the currency gave final approval for the bank last month, after \$1.05 million was raised by the tribe and local investors.

Indian Officials Call For Tribal 51st State
Billings Gazette, August 17, 1987

Crow Agency (AP) - American Indians seek a tribal 51st state, a non-voting Indian representative in Congress and other changes in their relationships with the federal government; leaders of an Indian group said during a meeting at Crow Agency.

The Alliance of American Indian Leaders, founded last December, wants "restoration of nation-to-nation status between American Indian tribes and the U.S. government," seven tribal leaders said in a prepared statement Friday as they met to plan a lobbying effort. The session, held in conjunction with the 69th Annual Crow Fair, was hosted by Crow Tribal Chairman Richard Real Bird. Native Americans are "not looking for a handout," Real Bird told the group, adding that it is important for tribes to be able to deal directly with Congress.

Alliance members said they plan to coordinate their lobbying efforts with an Indian Rights Association-sponsored symposium on American Indian Tribes and the U.S. constitution, to be held in Philadelphia Oct. 11-13.

"The mood is ripe in Washington for the lobbying effort," said Fran Ayre, attorney for the alliance. "We've got about 200 different Indian tribes in this country. If we can get them together, then we'll see something," said Kelcy Edmo, an assistant to Wendell Chino, president of the alliance and tribal chairman of the Mescalero Apache.

Chino told the group that he saw a discrepancy between the federal government's foreign policy and its policy toward Indians. "They've got foreign aid and they talk about human rights," he said. "I'd like them to go to any Indian reservation and visit the homes."

Hawaiian Youths Visit Rocky Boy
Great Falls Tribune, July 30, 1987

A group of Hawaiian students was greeted at the Great Falls International Airport Wednesday morning - not with flower leis, but with equally colorful Indian necklaces and beadwork from their Native American hosts.

The nine Hawaiian students and their four adult chaperones flew in for a week's stay with students from the Rocky Boy Tribal High School as part of a cultural exchange. This past spring, Rocky Boy students visited the native Hawaiians at their homes at Kona District, Hawaii. Just as none of the Hawaiian students who arrived in Great Falls had ever been in Montana before, none of the Rocky Boy students had ever been to Hawaii.

The idea of a student exchange was born in 1985 during an adult conference in California on how to handle drug and alcohol abuse in schools. Representatives from the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation and a school district in Hawaii met at the conference and began making initial plans for the exchange.

Kathie Morsett, Rocky Boy teacher who spearheaded the local project, said only students who vowed not to use drugs or alcohol during the year were welcome on the exchanges. Fifteen Rocky Boy students and six chaperones made the trip to Hawaii, using money from such fund-raising efforts as raffles, bingo games and basketball shoots, as

well as a contribution from the school district.

While in Hawaii, the Indian students spent time on Waikiki Beach, went shopping, swimming and touring and performed native songs and dances at the Kona Waena High School, on the island of Hawaii, where their host families lived. In turn, the Hawaiian students spent Wednesday shopping in Great Falls, then will travel today to Glacier National Park. They will stay in Whitefish and return to the Rocky Boy's Reservation by way of the Blackfeet Reservation. In Browning they will tour the Museum of the Plains Indian. Friday night they arrive back at the Rocky Boy's Reservation, in time for the tribe's annual powwow. Though the students will have host families to stay with, they will spend at least some time living in traditional Indian teepees, according to Edward Parisian, superintendent of Rocky Boy's schools.

Saturday and Sunday, the Hawaiians will be part of the grand entry ceremonies of the Indian powwow and will wear traditional Hawaiian outfits and sing native Hawaiian songs.

Mae Yamasaki, principal of the Kona Waena High School, said her students range from grades eight through 12 and attend either her school or the Kealakehe Intermediate School. They brought with them to Montana large boxes of pineapples, dried fish and other gifts for their hosts and hostesses on the reservation.

"The amazing thing about all of this is how similar our cultures really are," observed Parisian, who was at the airport with his students to welcome the Hawaiians. "Even though we're thousands of miles apart, so many of our customs and traditions are the same. Even the music and the native songs almost sound alike."

Montana National Register Statistics

Mt. State Historic Preservation Office News

The (table) below depicts the numbers of National Register listings in each Montana county. A single listing - a district for instance - may contain many individual properties. Altogether, approximately 4500 historic buildings, one dozen archaeological sites, four battlefields, about 50 bridges, and two hydroelectric dams are now listed. Fifteen of the 52 county courthouses have been officially entered in the National Register, as well as eight of Montana's original 14 Carnegie libraries. The Register list includes one poor house, two breweries, and two municipal water pumping stations.

Where Register listings are few or nonexistent, it does not mean certain counties are bereft of significant historic or prehistoric properties. Rather, the distribution of listed buildings and sites across the State indicates where systematic survey has occurred. Many counties have not benefited from professional survey work - where professional historians and archaeologists identify, research, record, and nominate properties to the National Register.

Low numbers of county Register listings also mean that no one has taken the time to prepare the documentation required to nominate important historic buildings or archaeological sites to the Register. When a strong advocate for historic site designation has been at work, county listings jump.

Ten counties do not have any properties listed in the National Register, ten have only one, and nine have just two. Perhaps you know

of a building or an archaeological site that deserves National Register designation? Perhaps you'd like to try your hand at putting together a nomination?

Call or write the State Historic Preservation Office and ask about listing your chosen building or site in the National Register. We'll send you a packet of information that will include everything that you need to prepare a nomination - and up those county statistics!

<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SITES</u>	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SITES</u>
Lincoln	1	Pondera	3
Sanders	19	Teton	0
Mineral	1	Lewis and Clark	29
Ravalli	11	Powell	9
Beaverhead	12	Silver Bow	8
Madison	7	Jefferson	6
Toole	1	Liberty	0
Hill	5	Judith Basin	0
Meagher	2	Petroleum	0
Broadwater	2	Wheatland	1
Gallatin	39	Golden Valley	2
Park	17	Musselshell	0
Blaine	2	Sweet Grass	2
Phillips	1	Stillwater	4
Fergus	21	Carbon	20
Chouteau	13	Yellowstone	17
Cascade	17	Big Horn	8
Flathead	9	Valley	11
Glacier Nat. Pk.	44	Garfield	0
Lake	6	Rosebud	2
Missoula	30	Treasure	0
Granite	9	Daniels	0
Deer Lodge	14	Sheridan	1
Glacier	2	Roosevelt	2
McCone	1	Dawson	2
Prairie	1	Carter	0
Wibaux	1	Custer	6
Powder River	0	Richland	1
Fallon	0		

INDIAN, MIGRANT PROGRAM GRANTS OK'd
Billings Gazette July 7, 1987

HELENA (AP) - Almost \$2.5 million in federal money has been allocated to training and employment programs for Native Americans and migrant farm workers in Montana. The U.S. Department of Labor authorized \$1.7 million for employment and training programs in Montana Indians, Secretary of Labor William Brock has announced.

State projects recieving money are the Assininboine and Sioux Tribes, \$218,944; Blackfeet Tribal Business Council, \$253,973; Chippewa Cree Tribe, \$102,200; Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, \$256 959; Crow Indian Tribe, \$215,814; Fort Belknap Agency, \$82,392; Montana United Indian Association, \$443,107; and Northern Cheyenne Tribe,

\$171,016. The money that covers the period from July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988. It is part of \$6.9 million that the Labor Department has allocated for programs that will serve about 25,400 Indians.

An additional allocation of \$701,720 was earmarked for migrant and seasonal farm workers in Montana, Brock said. The money goes to Rural Employment Opportunities, Helena. It's earmarked for training and employment services, and for housing administration assistance.

NEW DEAL COULD TOP COAL PRODUCTION GOAL
Great Falls Tribune July 29, 1987

Colstrip (AP) - Western Energy Co. announced Tuesday the sale of up to 7 million tons of coal to a Minnesota-based utility - an amount that could trigger the lowering of Montana's coal severance tax.

In a news release, Western Energy said that Northern States Power of Minneapolis has agreed to buy between 4 million and 7 million tons of Montana coal over the next two years. About 18 laid-off miners will be recalled at the Rosebud Mine near Colstrip because of the sale, the release said. Western Energy is the mining subsidiary of the Montana Power Co. "This significant increase in (Northern States Power) tonnage is a direct result of recent legislation to reduce Montana's coal severance tax," said Paul Gatzmeier, Western Energy's vice president of Montana-Wyoming operations. "We believe the additional tonnage will go a long way toward helping us regain our Midwestern market."

Coal industry executives and supporters have been saying for years that Montana's 30 percent coal severance tax - the highest in the nation - has made Montana coal too expensive and contributed to a decline in the state coal industry. Earlier this year, the Legislature passed a law that would cut the tax in half by 1991 if certain coal production levels were met. The law said if the coal industry mines 32.2 million tons in Montana during current fiscal year, the tax will drop permanently to 25 percent in 1988, 20 percent in July 1990 and 15 percent in July 1991.

Coal mined above present "base consumption levels" is taxed at a 15 percent rate regardless of the production quota.

Earlier this month, after the Spring Creek Coal Co. of Decker announced a 2 million ton sale to Detroit Edison, Jim Mockler of the Montana Coal Council estimated that state producers needed to sell another 1 million to 1.5 million tons of new coal to meet the Legislature's goal. The NSP agreement calls for 1.5 million tons to be shipped for the balance of 1987, 2 million tons for the first half of 1988, and an additional 500,000 to 1.5 million tons for the remainder of that year. Upwards of 2 million tons may be shipped in 1989, the release said.

Plan to Spur Indian Agriculture
Billings Gazette July 25, 1987

The Billings Area Bureau of Indian Affairs has been designated the lead office for a nationwide project aimed at improving prospects for Indian farmers and ranchers. "It will benefit Indian agriculture and we think it will benefit all agriculture in the state and nation," Dave

Pennington of Billings, head of the project, said.

He said the Billings office was chosen because of the expertise of the staff and the area office's commitment to making the project work. There are about 25,000 Indian farmers and ranchers in the country. The BIA holds about 53 million in trust in Indian Country and 46 million acres of that is farmed or grazed. In 1985, gross agricultural revenues from trust lands were an estimated \$450 million.

The number of Indians who farm and ranch on trust lands appears to be declining, according to BIA statistics. In 1983, about 38 percent of the Indian-owned farmlands were actually farmed by Indians. That had decreased to 35 percent in 1985. The same trend occurred on grazing lands. In 1983, Indians used 95 percent of their own lands. In 1985, Indians were using only 85 percent.

In an attempt to shore up the agricultural economy in Indian Country, Ross Swimmer, assistant secretary of Interior for Indian Affairs, approved a series of recommendations for a plan of action. The recommendations were made in a September 1986 report to Congress on an emergency hay program approved for Montana and the Dakotas. One of the requirements of the \$6 million hay program was an analysis of agriculture in Indian country. The recommendations in the report included forming an agriculture working group of 12 tribal representatives and six BIA professionals. Among the topics the group will study are financing for farmers and ranchers. The members will also be reviewing BIA management of trust lands.

A technical support pool of BIA professionals from around the country - including several from Billings - has been formed to assist the working group.

Another recommendation in the report to Congress was formation of an Inter-tribal Agricultural Council. The proposed council would be independent of BIA and would consist of delegates from tribes interested in agriculture. The council's job would be to review BIA and tribal policies and recommend improvements. Pennington said the council could, if the members decided, become a powerful lobby for the entire agricultural industry.

An organizational meeting of the council is scheduled for November. No location has been selected yet. Pennington said about 300 tribes have an interest in agriculture and he speculated that as many as 1,000 would attend the meeting.

AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL

GAO Report Looks At Indian Affairs Indian News, August 10, 1987

Washington - The Congressional General Accounting Office (GAO) has submitted a report to Rep. Ron Marlenee (R-Mt) that shows Indian population increased 161 percent between 1960 and 1980 while the federal government budgets \$3 billion for Indian programs. Marlenee asked the GAO in February to answer three questions: the number of Indians eligible for federal programs in 1960, 1970, and 1980; the number of Indians eligible by blood quantum for federal programs; and the total budget for Indian programs for 1986 and 1987. The report indicated that there were 523,591 Indians in 1960 and 1,364,033 in 1980. It also

reported that the federal government bases eligibility for its programs on tribal membership and not blood quantum. Indian programs governmentwide received budget authority of around \$3 billion in 1986 and 1987 from 12 departments and agencies.

Senator Melcher Introduces Bill to Limit Tribal Taxation
NCAI News, Vol. 52, No. 3

Senator John Melcher (D-Mt), introduced legislation, S. 1039, on April 10, to require tribal taxes of non-tribal persons in Indian country to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior and to prohibit the Secretary from approving any tribal tax ordinances for two years. The bill calls for the appointment of a commission to review the economic impact of tribal taxes and report back to congress within one year. S. 1039 also contains a sweetener to attract tribal support, an authorization of \$450 million for the Dept. of Interior and \$75 million for the Health and Human Services Department to meet educational, employment and emergency health care needs. Enactment of this authorization, which is unlikely, would not assure an appropriation. Joining Melcher in sponsoring this legislation were Senators Max Baucus (D-Mt) and Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo). For a copy of statements by Melcher and Baucus, see page S5186 of the April 10 Congressional Record.

Representative Ron Marlenee (R-Mt), on April 28, introduced two bills dealing with the ability of tribes to tax. H.R. 2184 is identical to Melcher's bill. The second bill, H.R. 2185, the Indian Nondiscriminatory Tax Act, requires: 1) all future tribal ordinances to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior; 2) tribal taxes to apply to both Indian-owned and non-Indian-owned property of the same type, without discrimination; 3) each tribal tax ordinance to bear a relationship to services rendered to Indian and non-Indian taxpayers; 4) an 80% off-set against tribal taxes for all state and local taxes paid by the taxpayer on the same property, which would not apply to taxation of oil, gas, or other minerals; and 5) tribal tax ordinances to be assessed within a five-year period from when they were imposed and prohibits tribal court from proceeding without assessment for collection of such tax after the five-year period has expired. For a copy of the Marlenee statement on these bills and a summary of H.R. 2185, see pages E1600-1 of the April 28 Congressional Record. No hearings have been set for these bills which would limit tribal taxation authority.

Montana Tribal Reaction - The Melcher/Marlenee proposals have been greeted with angered opposition in Indian country. Tribal leaders in Montana issued the following statement on April 15 in Great Falls, Montana, where they were to have met with Melcher, who held a press conference instead: "We came here in good faith as representatives of the major Indian Tribes of Montana, only to find that the Senator is having a press conference, not a meeting with Indians. A caucus earlier today resulted in a decision to boycott the Senator's press conference. It is the position of the Indian leaders that the Melcher Indian Tax Bill S. 1039 is not warranted, is ill-conceived and irresponsible. Taxes on Indian Resources were imposed by the State of Montana. Senator Melcher did not ask for a moratorium, he did not express concern for

reservation economies as severance and other taxes were imposed on businesses and others doing business on the reservations. Yet, when Indians propose taxing all reservation entities, the Montana congressional delegation, except Rep. Pt Williams (D-Mt), is quick to declare a moratorium. They offer \$450 million as a price tag for Indian sovereignty, before that amount is diminished by Gramm-Rudman, OMB, and the appropriation process."

"Indian Tribes in Montana sincerely desire to stabilize their tribal government economies and they no longer wish to diminish tribal assets under rights to operate their governments. No other government finances its functions by selling their resources. They want to exercise the basic right of any government. The right to tax everyone on the reservation equally, not just members of the Tribe, as now. The right to tax is a necessary attribute of self government, of sovereignty. We will do this on a government-to-government basis and provide the same services to non-members as we do members, just as much as town, counties, and states are doing now.

SWIMMER: 'EXEMPT FISHING INCOME FROM TAXATION'
Indian News July 27, 1987

Washington -- Income earned by Indians exercising their treaty fishing rights should be exempt from federal taxation, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs Ross Swimmer told a House committee July 21. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held four hearings on four pieces of Indian legislation.

One of the more controversial measures is a bill " to clarify Indian treaties, executive orders and acts of Congress with respect to Indian fishing rights." The Administration and the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs supported a similar bill earlier this year, but the bill went no further in the Senate since all revenues bills must begin in the House. Assistant Secretary Swimmer said the Administration supported legislation exempting Indian treaty fishing revenues from taxation despite a Justice Department ruling that Indian fishing rights are subject to federal taxation.

"At the time Indian treaties were signed, many tribes reserved to themselves the right to fish in perpetuity," Swimmer said. The assistant secretary told Congressmen that the Interior Departments Solicitor has asserted that commitments made to Indian tribes preclude federal taxation. He said Interior Secretary Don Hodel wrote the Attorney general last year to argue that imposition of such a tax would represent "an attack on the unique relationship existing between the United States and the tribes. "

"Lifting this tax burden will, at minumal cost to the federal government, contribute to the implemetation of the President's policy in support of the development of the Indian reservation economies," Swimmer said. Swimmer also supported three other pieces of legislation:

-- H.R. 2639 would repeal legislation that authorized Nebraska's Turston County to levy a property tax on Omaha and Winnebago land allotments. "There is no similiar authority for taxation of other Indian

trustlands and it is not consistent with current federal policy concerning Indian trust land," Swimmer said.

--H.R. 2615 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to take 235 acres of land in trust for the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission indians of the Pechanga Reservation on California. "If that authority were available to us, we could take the land in trust for the tribe and add it to their reservation," Swimmer said. A 1970 Bureau of Indian Affairs appraisal valued the land at \$470,000.

--H.R. 2937 makes a number of miscellaneous and technical amendments to Indian-related laws. Among them: an amendment to change from 21 to 18 the age at which Indian individuals can dispose of trust property by will.

Committee for Indian Justice Reaction
NCAI News, Vol. 52, No. 3

Further reaction to the Melcher/Marlenee bills came from the Committee for Indian Justice Chairman Harold E. Gray, asking for support for a petition to Congress to buy lands from non-Indians within reservation boundaries for return to the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana. Impetus for the Melcher/Marlenee bills has come from non-Indians in Indian territory who oppose tribal taxes. The petition, which Gray asks to be endorsed and returned to him ... calls on Congress to enact a Non-Indian Relocation Act to "make available sufficient monies to purchase the property interests of non-Indian persons who own property interests located within the boundaries of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana. The purpose of the law would be to allow and provide an opportunity for non-Indians to permanently move off the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. These non-Indian residents are causing the justice and peace of the Reservation to be disturbed and are attempting to destroy this justice and peace by having caused the introduction of S. 1039. We further urge the Congress of the United States to purchase this same property in the name of the Blackfeet Tribe, whose members will decide by referendum vote how to manage and use the property for their benefit."

In an accompanying letter of June 4, Gray said the bills represent "an unwarranted attack on tribal government and the eventual termination of tribes and eventual takeover of Indian land. We feel this bill to be illogical and immoral. Whenever white politicians have gotten it in their heads to do something that is not supported by Indian people then more harm is done than good. Termination is but one example...Instead of trying once again to get rid of us and to diminish our rights, the petition proposes that the United States government buy out those few complaining whites and others who are imagining all sort of wrongs being committed against them. In this way, they can be given the chance to

move out of our homelands once and for all. The U.S. Government forced them upon us, now it can pay to have them relocated among their people. There is no moral reason why Melcher, Baucus and Simpson should abuse their position and use the occasion of a few whiners to say what is good for us without any facts to support their position."

In Congress....

Indian News, July 13, 1987

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced legislation June 30 to settle Indian land claims in Gay Head, Mass. Under the proposed agreement, Massachusetts and the town of Gay Head will transfer 238 acres of public land to the Wampanoag Tribe. The bill also creates a \$2.25 million "Gay Head Indian Claims Settlement Fund," which represents the federal government's portion of a 180 acre land purchase for the tribe. S. 1454 was referred to the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House noted receipt of draft propose legislation from the Secretary of the Education to improve and simplify education programs for Indian children and adults. The legislation goes to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Alonzo Sprang, the BIA's Fort Berthold Agency Superintendent, testified before a House Select Committee on Hunger July 10 during field hearings in New Town, N.D. Sprang offered an overview of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Ft. Berthold Reservation.

The senate passed an amendment to the Trade Bill July 8 that would authorize the development of foreign markets for authentic American Indian Arts and crafts. The amendment was authorized by Sen. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.D.).

NCAI Works with Crow Tribe For Release of Funds

NCAI News, Vol. 52, No. 3

NCAI has been working with Crow Tribal Officials to modify the FY1987 Supplemental Appropriations bill to allow the Crow Tribe to access their rightful share of Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) funds. There are three tribes eligible for AML funds, the Hopi Tribe, Navajo Nation, and the Crow Tribe. A provision in the FY1987 Supplemental Appropriations bill, as approved by the Senate, provides for the release of funds to the Navajo and Hopi, but not to the Crow Tribe. The provision, authorized by Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz) originally provided for release of funds to all three tribes, but Senator John Melcher (D-Mt), objected to inclusion of the Crow Tribe, and they were dropped from the bill. There is concern that, if the AML funds are not released to the tribes, the Secretary of the Interior will take the funds and redistribute them elsewhere.

Note: According to the article in NCAI News, Rep. Williams of Montana, along with Reps. Udall (D-Ariz), Richardson (D-NM), Kyl (R-Ariz) have written to the Subcommittee Chairman (Rep. Sidney Yates) asking that the Crow Tribe be included in the AML provision of the bill.

From the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs
July/August Monthly Bulletin:

Native American Arts & Crafts Legislation: Senator Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) introduced an amendment to the Trade bill that would require imported Native American style jewelry, arts and crafts to bear the name of the country of origin. Domenici blamed Japan for mimicing Indian pottery, mass producing it and selling it "dirt cheap".

Congressional Bills to Encourage Economic Development on Reservations: Both houses are currently considering bills to stimulate economic growth on Indian reservations. The Indian Development Finance Corporation Act (S 721), introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) calls for the establishment of a federally chartered lending institution to provide financing for Indian businesses on the reservation or Indians whose business activities are contributing to the economy of the tribe. This institution would be organized like a corporation, with a 12-member board of directors composed of one officer from the federal government, six representatives from Indian tribes which are shareholders in the corporation, the president of the corporation and four other shareholders. contact Alan Parker, Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, SH-838 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, (202) 224-2251. (from American Indian Report, Vol. III, No. 7)

The Indian Economic Development Act (S. 788 & HR 1759) is intended to create an incentive for Indian tribes and the private sector to work together to stimulate economic growth in Indian country. These bills would give the secretary of the Interior the authority to establish, in cooperation with the tribal government, Indian Enterprise Zones. These zones would offer a wide range of federal tax incentives to stimulate new investments and hiring in Indian country by private business. Both bills would repeal a section of the Indian Tribal Government Tax status Act which denies tribes the ability to issue tax exempt industrial bonds. The bill also requires the tribal government to encourage business development by, among other things, reducing taxes, increasing local service and assuring non-Indian businesses that their rights will be protected. Contact: Dan Lewis, Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, SH-838 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, (202) 224-2251.

Indian Financing Act Amendments Introduced: Senator Quentin N. Burdick (D-N.D.) introduced legislation, S. 1360 on May 11, designed to improve Indian businesses' access to private capital by making the direct and guaranteed loans under the Indian Financing Act more in tune with business needs. The legislation would increase the limitation on a direct loan under the Indian Financing Act from \$350,000 to \$500,000 and would raise the loan guarantee authorization from \$200,000 to \$500,000. The bill would expand the use of secondary markets by allowing a loan guaranteed under the Act, including security for the loan, to be sold or assigned by the lender to any person. "Person" is defined as corporations, companies, association, firms, partnerships, societies and joint stock companies, as well as individuals. Current law limits selling or reassignment to financial institutions regulated by the government. S. 1360 also contains a provision clarifying that Indian

Financing Act guarantees can be used for tribal bond issues.

Native Americans Receive \$61.5 Million in Labor Funds
Indian News, July 20, 1987

Washington - Labor Sec. William E. Brock this month announces that \$61.5 million in employment and training funds were awarded to 187 Native American tribes and organizations, according to a Labor Dept. report. Approximately 25,400 Native Americans are expected to be served by the funds in all 50 states. The Labor Dept. sponsors special employment and training programs under Title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The grants are designed to help jobless Native Americans by providing job referrals, training, counseling and other services.

COURT CASES

Supreme Court to Hear Indian Religious Freedom Case
NCAI News, Vol. 52, No. 3

The U.S. Supreme Court has decided to review a key Indian religious freedom case, Richard E. Lyng, Secretary of Agriculture v. Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association, and will hear oral argument in the fall of 1987 Court session. The case is popularly known as the G-0 Road case. The Federal District Court ruled, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed, that the plans of the Forest Service to construct a paved logging road through a portion of the Six Rivers National Forest in California would constitute a burden on the free exercise of religion by Hoopa, Yurok and Karok Indian people who use the area for religious purposes. The District Court ruled that the federal government did not show a compelling interest in building the road, and that to construct the road would violate the First Amendment of the Constitution. The District Court also cited the American Indian Religious Freedom Act in its ruling. This is the first case in which federal plans for development have been ordered to yield to Indian religious freedom. The Forest Service requested and received an extension of time in which to consider whether to appeal the case to the Supreme Court and filed the appeal on the last day of the extension.

Crow Tribe of Indians, et al. v. Montana, et al., Nos. 86-3842 and 86-3845, 14 Indian L. Rep. 2097 (9th Circuit, June 11, 1987). The Ninth Circuit holds that the state of Montana's severance and gross proceeds taxes on coal mined within the boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation and on a ceded strip for which the tribe retains the mineral rights are preempted by federal law and policies that support tribal economic development and autonomy and are void for interfering with tribal self-government.

United States v. Dion, No. 86-5411, 14 Indian L. Rep. 2107 (8th Cir., May 26, 1987) The Eighth Circuit affirms the district court's denial of appellant's motion to correct his sentence for taking and selling several eagles and other protected migratory birds in violation of the Bald and Golden Eagle Act, 16 U.S.C.'§ 668a; the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. §§1538(a)(1)(B) and 1540 (b)(1); and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703 and 708.

In the Matter of the Appeal in Coconino County Juvenile Action No. J-10175, No. CA-JUV 362, 14 Indian L. Rep. 5061 (Ariz. Ct. App., Apr. 28, 1987) The Arizona Court of Appeals holds that the trial court erred when it placed an Indian child in a non-Indian foster home and refused to apply the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act, 25 U.S.C. §1901.

Wellman v. Chevron U.S.A., Inc., No. 86-3913, 14 Indian L. Rep. 2094 (9th Cir., Apr. 23, 1987). The Ninth Circuit dismisses a breach of contract suit brought by a member of the Blackfeet Tribe against Chevron concerning the construction of an access road on the Blackfeet Reservation. The court of appeals rules that a federal court may not exercise diversity jurisdiction over a civil dispute arising in Indian territory until a tribal court has had an opportunity to determine its own jurisdiction.

Pueblo of Santa Ana, et al. v. Hodel, No. 85-2866, 14 Indian L. Rep. 3050 (D.D.C., May 1, 1987). The district court rules that the Sec. of the Interior properly denied the Santa Ana Pueblo's proposal to build a greyhound-racing facility on tribal lands because pari-mutuel betting on dog racing would violate the criminal laws of the state of New Mexico and therefore, the Assimilative Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C.'§ 13.

Harris v. Big Horn County Electric Cooperative, No. 86-223, 14 Indian L. Rep. 6023 (Crow Tr. Ct., Dec. 9, 1986) The Crow Tribal Court denies the Big Horn County Electric Cooperative's motion to dismiss, grants the plaintiff's motion for a preliminary injunction, and directs the cooperative to reconnect plaintiff's electric service during the pendency of the action.

HATFIELD EXPLAINS BLACKFEET TAX SUSPENSION

Great Falls Tribune July 30, 1987

U.S. District Judge Paul Hatfield has temporarily accepted Burlington Northern Railroad's claim that it does not owe the Blackfeet Tribe tax on railroad right-of-way crossing the Blackfeet Reservation. Hatfield's memorandum, which was filed Wednesday, outlined reasons for his July 20 preliminary injunction that temporarily suspended a Blackfeet tax on the railroad.

A tribe's sovereignty includes power to tax non-Indians on the reservation, but in this case, the federal authority to issue a right-of-way appears to take precedence, Hatfield said, upholding a preliminary argument raised by BN. As part of his temporarily order, Hatfield required Burlington Northern to post \$531,709 bond to cover the tax that would have been collected against it by the Blackfeet.

Hatfield's July 20 preliminary injunction marked the second time this year the judge has temporarily stopped collection of a tribal tax on railroad property. Besides the Blackfeet tribe's 4 percent "possessory use" tax, the Assiniboine-Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation have approved (and BN has challenged) a similar 3 percent tax.

The Blackfeet adopted the tax earlier this spring, pointing to the need to maintain tribal services. Officials have said the real-property tax is aimed mainly at electrical and telephone utilities, rail lines and the oil and gas industry. The ordinance allows tax exemptions for retail and wholesome businesses, farms and ranches, homesteads and for utility lines that exclusively serve the reservation.

In both its tax suits, Burlington Northern has claimed it has a historic right-of-way through the reservation. And, it argues, the Blackfeet Tribe either lacks the sovereignty to impose the tax or the tribe has violated BN's constitutional rights and Congress's intent in levying a tax.

Attorneys for the Blackfeet have argued that the railroad right-of-way granted across the reservation in 1890 stemmed from an agreement between the tribe and the federal government - not from a federal right reserved by Congress. Therefore, they said, the right-of-way isn't a corridor outside the control of the tribe.

Among other arguments, the Blackfeet have also pointed to recent years' U.S. Supreme Court decisions upholding Indian Tribes' rights to regulate those that enter their reservation. Hatfield wrote that the issues in this case require the court to interpret Congress's actions and "strike an acceptable balance between the sovereignty of the various indian tribes and the sovereign power of the United States."

Hatfield's memorandum repeated word-for-word some of his reasoning and conclusions in the preliminary injunction on the Fort Peck tax. The memorandum spells out traditional questions in a preliminary injunction motion: in this case, does the railroad appear to have winning legal arguments, and is there a possibility of irreparable harm to the railroad if the tribe collects the tax. On the first question, Burlington Northern has argued convincingly that Congress's 1888 act setting boundaries on the reservation left a provision that a U.S. president could create a railroad right-of-way there. A president invoked the power in 1890. On a second question, Hatfield wrote that the railroad has shown it might be harmed if Burlington Northern pays a tax now and then ultimately wins its court challenge over it.

Attorneys for the Blackfeet have argued that their tax ordinance has a provision for someone to pay taxes under protest and then take legal steps to recoup any tax that the tribe isn't entitled to. But Hatfield agreed with Burlington Northern's claim that if the railroad sought a tax payment back, the tribe might raise the doctrine of sovereign immunity - exemption from lawsuits.

There is no clear evidence that Congress has waived a tribe's immunity in a case such as this, Hatfield wrote.

Navajo Custody Battle Continues

The custody of a 10-year-old Navajo boy will be determined this month by a Navajo tribal court in Window Rock, Arizona. The boy, Michael Carter, was adopted in 1980 by non-Indian Dan and Pat Carter. The boy's natural mother claims that she was confused when she gave her son up for adoption when he was two years old.

Michael Carter has written President Reagan asking that he be allowed to live with his adoptive parents. The boy has been placed with his adoptive parents under temporary custody until a decision is made on the case. His natural mother has been granted visitation rights.

Supreme Court Rules on Indian Land Heirship Case Gov's Office on Indian Affairs - Olympia, Washington

Washington - The U.S. Supreme Court struck down on May 18 a 1983 law requiring that small interests in Indian land parcels be returned to the tribe upon the owner's death instead of to his children or other heirs. The Justices unanimously affirmed a decision by the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals that the law unconstitutionally allowed taking land without just compensation. "In one form or another, the right to pass on property - to one's family in particular - has been part of the Anglo-American legal system since feudal times," Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote for the court. "Even the United States concedes that total abrogation of the right to pass property is unprecedented and likely unconstitutional." The law was enacted by Congress in 1983 to stop the proliferation of splintered ownership of Indian land that had been occurring since the 19th Century, when individual Indians were given help to assimilate into society. Under the new law, an undivided interest of two percent or less in land that earned its owner less than \$100 the preceding year would revert to the tribe after the owner's death. Three members of the Oglala Sioux Tribe of South Dakota challenged the constitutionality of the law in 1983 after they were denied the right to inherit the land held by their ancestors. The lawsuit argued that when tribal members consented to an 1889 law giving them property rights, they understood "they would be able to pass their allotments upon death to their families without fear that anyone, including the federal government, would be able to take them away." Justice O'Connor called extreme fractionation of Indian lands a serious public problem. "It may be appropriate to minimize further compounding of the problem by abolishing the descent of such interest by rules of intestacy, thereby forcing the owners to formally designate an heir to prevent escheat to the Tribe," O'Connor wrote.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Frees Kootenai Falls Native American Rights Fund, July 1, 1987

Boulder, Colorado: On June 25, 1987, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) issued a decision denying a constructing license to Northern Lights, Inc., an Idaho-based rural electric cooperative, and six other Montana electric cooperatives to build a dam and hydroelectric project at Kootenai Falls. Kootenai Falls is located on the Kootenai River in northwest Montana, and is a sacred waterfall to the Kootenai Indians of Montana, Idaho and British Columbia.

The unanimous decision of the five member Commission caps a nine year battle by the Kootenai Indians and local conservation groups to protect the Falls from development by the Electric cooperatives. Northern Lights filed a construction license application with FERC in 1978. In 1983, a thirteen week trial was held before FERC Administrative Law Judge David Miller. In April of 1984 Judge Miller issued a recommended decision denying the license. The Commission decision last week upholds Judge Miller's decision.

One major issue in the case was whether the power produced by the Kootenai Falls project would be needed by the electric cooperatives or, for that matter, whether the power could be sold anywhere in the Pacific Northern region. The region has been beset with electric energy surpluses for most of the past decade, a scenario projected to continue to the end of the century.

The FERC decision, however, seemed to skirt the issue. FERC chose to assume that the co-ops and the region would have use for the power when the project was projected to come on line, but then ruled, notwithstanding that scenario, that the importance of preserving the recreational, scenic and aesthetic, fishery, and Kootenai religious and cultural values of the Kootenai Falls area outweighed its power generation potential. This approach, argues NARF lawyers Steve Moore and Walter Echo-Hawk, has the advantage of insulating the inherent values of the Falls area over time, when regional power needs are likely to change. Moore and Echo-Hawk, and former NARF attorney Doug Endreson, represented the Kootenai people since the outset.

On the Kootenai religion FERC ruled that under section 10(a)(1) of the Federal Power Act it is in the public interest to "protect the religious and cultural practices and sites of the Kootenai people" in the Falls area from the proposed development. Because the license denial was upheld on federal statutory grounds, FERC did not reach the question of whether the development would have violated the First Amendment free exercise rights of the Kootenai people. It is uncertain whether Northern Lights will appeal FERC's ruling.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mortality Highest in Counties of Low Population Density Safety Belt News, Vol. 2, Issue 8

A Recent study supported by the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety found that mortality rates are higher in the rural western states of the United States. This study compared mortality rates in all counties in the 48 contiguous states with population density and income. In New York County, with 64,000-plus residents per square mile, the death rate was 2.5 per 100,000. In Esmeralda County, Nevada, with 777 residents spread over 3587 Square miles, the death rate was 558 pwe 100,000. Some of the factors that may point to the higher death rates in the rural areas of the country include:

- * The greater distance driven in these areas.
- * Greater distances between emergency facilities.
- * reduced access to major trauma centers.
- * Poor roads. The road's gradient, curvature, lane width,

lighting, striping, signs, and signals; ditches and fixed objects near the roadway; and the presence or absence of guardrails. Highway design standards governing these factors vary with the amount of traffic and are minimal in rural areas. The low death rates on interstate highways, which is less than half the national average, is partly due to improved engineering.

* Speed of travel. Travel at high speeds is common in rural areas.

* Utility vehicles and pickups are associated with high death rates. These small utility vehicles are associated with a death rate that is more than twice the rate in small cars and four times the rate in large cars. More than 60 percent of these deaths involve roll-overs and ejection.

* The use of seat belts is less common in rural areas and varies with income which makes seat belt use a factor in the inverse relationship between the mortality rate of motor vehicle occupants and income.

* There are more old vehicles used in the low-income areas.

Minority Access To Research Careers

Montana AHEC August 1987

The Biomedical Research Programs Office at Montana State University is developing a proposal for submission to the National Institute of Health which is designed to 1)increase the numbers and capabilities of minority scientists engaged in biomedical research and 2)strengthen science curricula and research opportunities at institutions with substantial minority enrollments in order to prepare students for careers in biomedical research.

The Montana AHEC is participating in the design and writing of this proposal to encourage minority students to pursue careers as health professionals and biomedical researchers. The Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) Program is an extension of the Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) Program which was initiated at M.S.U. in 1983. The target populations for the MARC Program will be Montana Indian students enrolled in the MBRS Program, Indian students enrolled at the Tribal Community Colleges and other minority students interested in pursuing education and research training in the biomedical sciences at MSU. The MARC grant will support honors undergraduates in the third and fourth years who are looking toward entry into graduate programs leading to the Ph.D. in biomedical research.

Indian Agriculture and Range Management Working Group Appointed

Native Times Vol. 2, No. 4

Washington - Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer has appointed 12 individuals to serve on the newly-created Indian Agriculture and Range Management Working Group. The work group will look at ways to improve management of Indian renewable natural resources and establish an Intertribal Agriculture Council.

Those appointed to the working group are Bill Alcaida, a Colorado River tribal member from Parker, Ariz.; Delores Betaga, a Round Valley Indian from Covelo, Ca.; Roger Davis, a Navajo from Window Rock, Ariz; Wayne Ducheneaux, a Cheyenne River Sioux from Eagle Butte, S.D.; Alfred

Ketzler, an Alaska native from Fairbanks, Alaska; Seferino Lente, an Isleta from Albuquerque, NM; Jackson McLane, a Delaware from Verden, Ok; Robert Miller, a Creek from Geggs, Ok; Robert Olney, Yakima from Toppenish, Wa; Fred Smith a Seminole from Hollywood, Fla; Lewis Taylor, a St. Crioux from Hertel, Wisc; and Robert Wellman, a Blackfeet from Valier, Montana.

Congratulations to Robert Wellman! We are sure he will represent Montana well.

HEALTH SEMINAR SET FOR AUG. 26
Indian News July 27, 1987

Norman, Okla. -- Those who help Indian teens have a chance to get some help of their own Aug. 26-27 in Albuquerque, N.M., where the University of Oklahoma is sponsoring a health promotion and disease prevention seminar geared toward youth. "Helping Teens to a Healthy Tomorrow" is the theme of the sixth annual seminar, which is designed for social workers who deal with teenagers. "We want participants to come away from the seminar feeling they have learned something concrete and valuable," said coordinator Cheri Lyon. Issues to be discussed include suicide, teen pregnancy, family violence and sexually-transmitted diseases. Feature speakers include Olympic Gold medalist Billy Mills and author Carol Cassell. The University of Oklahoma also is sponsoring a workshop on health for tribal leaders on Aug. 28 in conjunction with the seminar. "We hope that by making the tribal leaders more aware of a healthy lifestyle, they will see the benefits of good health as it relates to effective leadership of role modeling," said Micheal Bird, one of the workshop's coordinators. For more information on the seminar call Cheri Lyon at (505) 766-2136 and for information on the tribal leaders workshop call Bird at (505) 766-2152.

Women Business Enterprise Nationwide Outreach Project
Gov's Office of Indian Affairs Olympia, Washington

The U.S. Dept. of Transportation (DOT) wants to buy more products and services from women-owned businesses around the country. Although most people know that DOT agencies around the country buy and use construction services, many do not know that DOT, like private industry, also buys a variety of products and services unrelated to construction.

If you know of women business owners who might be interested in selling to DOT at the local, regional, and national levels, the WBE Nationwide Outreach Project would appreciate it if you would share that information with them. If you do not know of any women business owners at the present time, WBE Nationwide Outreach Project is happy to share other resource information that can be of use to minority or majority women business owners or minority male business owners. A list of DOT's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business utilization (OSDBU) personnel in Washington, D.C. can be obtained through the WBE Nationwide Outreach Project, also, each Federal Dept. and Independant Agency has a similar OSDBU with individuals who provide similar services. This list of

individuals offer minority businesses information and guidance on procurement procedures and opportunities, how to be placed on a bidder's mailing list, and identification of both prime and subcontracting opportunities. Their sole purpose is to assist small and minority firms who want to do business with DOT at the local, regional, and national levels. They can also provide information about DOT's loan and bonding programs for transportation-related contracts.

If you have any questions about the WBE Outreach Project or need help with resource information or problems please contact Alice Kennedy, Director or Patricia A. Wahlen, Research Analyst. Their address and phone number is as follows: 904 First NBC Bldg., 210 Baronne Street; New Orleans, Louisiana 70112; (504) 522-4627.

United Indian Development Association UIDA Reporter, Vol. XVII, No. 2

In only six months, UIDA's National Center for Indian Business and Economic Development (NCIBED) has evolved into a national leader and major resource in the nation's Reservation Economic Development programs.

The Center's goal is to create employment opportunities for Reservation Indians by developing private-sector employment opportunities. Building on UIDA's 18 years of business development experience, the National Center has begun working on a national scale, providing business and management assistance to existing or "business ready" firms. The staff is currently working with a number of private and tribally owned businesses. Services being rendered include start-up assistance, operations assessment for troubled businesses, and financing assistance for expansions.

Tribally owned manufacturing concerns in the states of Montana and Utah are benefiting from the Center's services. They are receiving contract procurement assistance through the Center's computer market data service.

The Center is also taking a leading role in educating the general public and corporate American concerning the opportunity of doing business on the reservations. In February, 1987, the National Center hosted the first-ever Reservation Economic Summit (RES/87) Conference on private-sector job creation.

The Center staff is interested in learning of new "business-ready" projects which will create employment for tribal members. If you are interested in contacting the Center regarding a specific project, please call (818) 442-3701 or 800-423-0452.

Tribes Take Control Of BIA Fish, Wildlife Indian News July 13, 1987

Washington--In January of 1983, President Reagan issued an Administration Indian policy known as self-determination. While some would debate the extent to which that policy has been implemented, few can argue that tribes have failed to embrace self-determination through

their tremendous resources of fish and wildlife. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was appropriated nearly \$30 million for 1987 to manage and protect fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation resources on Indian lands. Of that, Indian tribes have contracted well over 90 percent. Tribes virtually have taken over the BIA's fish and wildlife program. the results have been impressive. Gary Rankel, the BIA's branch chief for fish, wildlife and recreation, reports that tribes own and operate 60 fish hatcheries that produce 66 million fish a year. They account for nearly one-quarter of the salmon and steelhead trout that are released into the streams of western Washington state. Tribes employ 800 biologists and other professionals. Indian tribes, using BIA support, not only help the local economies by producing fish and wildlife but also protect endangered species and contribute to the demand for recreational areas. "This has permitted tribes to accelerate the development of their resource management and ultimately to pursue self-sufficiency," said Ross Swimmer, assistant secretary of the Interior for Indian affairs. Swimmer proposed a new account in the Bureau of Indian Affairs' 1988 budget request that is designed to enhance tribal management capabilities for fish, wildlife and recreation. The "Special Management Project" sets aside \$900,000 to help tribes which depends on federal technical assistance to develop their own management abilities. "As tribes develop the necessary capabilities to assume control of such programs, Bureau funds which are currently supporting federal assistance efforts will be transferred to the tribes," Swimmer said.

Bingo Revenues Estimated At \$255 Million
Indian News July 14, 1987

Washington--The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that 113 Indian tribes are involved in high stakes bingo games which gross approximately \$225 million a year. The estimates are part of a report prepared at the request of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs following hearings on gaming regulation last month. The BIA has no authority to audit tribal gaming books and could provide only estimates. The Morongo Band of Indians from Banning, Calif., is estimated to earn the most income from bingo with \$24 million in annual gross revenues. The tribe of 979 members contracts with CBA Development Company Inc. to manage the game. The San Manuel Band of San Bernadino, Calif., is next with an estimated \$17 million. Four tribes earn approximately \$15 million from their bingo operations. The BIA could not estimate income for 55 tribes because the information was unavailable.

Lonetree Case To Focus On Indian Rights
Billings Gazette, July 26, 1987

Quantico, Va. (AP)--The family of a Marine sergeant charged with giving U.S. secrets to his Soviet girlfriend has turned his case into a struggle for Indian Rights. Clayton Lonetree, 25-year-old part Navajo and part Winnebago from St. Paul, Minn., is yet another indian victim of lies by the federal government, relatives say.

The government contends that Lonetree, the first Marine ever charged with espionage, gave away state secrets after being seduced by a Soviet woman who work in the Moscow embassy while he was a guard there.

But Lonetree's lawyers, headed by famed trial counsel William Kunsler, say the Marine fell deeply in love with the woman, an embassy employee, but did not betray his country.

The defense suffered a defeat last week when the military judge presiding at Lonetree's court-martial refused to release classified testimony that allegedly would help prove Lonetree's innocence. Navy Capt. Philip F. Roberts accused of the defense of engaging in a "fishing trip."

Kustler and colleague Michael Stuhff allege that the testimony would show that security in American embassies throughout the world is lax and that the female employee in the Moscow incident had not been adequately screened. They also contend that Lonetree was isolated and vulnerable in the foreign post because of his race.

Lonetree's family have agreed with this, some of them reluctantly. Telephone calls to a Quantico base spokesman for comment went unanswered Saturday.

"Indians may be poor, but at times like this we stand together," said Sam Lonetree, the defendant's 72-year-old grandfather. "They say he betrayed his country. How can this be? This is his country," the elder Lonetree told reporters during a break in the trial, which opened Wednesday. Lonetree's grandfather, who described himself as a prayer chief, said the native tribes of the North American continent respect the laws of the white man.

In addition to the grandfather, Lonetree's father, mother, grandmother and aunt have attended the trial's opening sessions. The first day brought a contingent of about a dozen Indians to the Quantico Marine Corps base headquarters where the proceedings are being held.

On Thursday, Sam Lonetree performed an Indian prayer ceremony inside the courtroom during a break in the arguments on the pre-testimony motions. "May the Great Spirit bless you all," he said. Outside, Lonetree's father, Spencer Lonetree, said he came here "with a heavy heart" because "I simply don't trust the government."

Navajo Families Begin to Move Off Hopi Reservation Billings Gazette, July 26, 1987

LITTLE SILVERSMITH, Ariz. (AP)—After more than a century of debate and 13 years of legal battles, Navajo families have begun to move off the Hopi Reservation and onto land bought by the federal government. Navajo families started moving into this tiny community in Eastern Arizona about two weeks ago. About 15 of the 95 families who have agreed to relocate are here at the new town site, about 10 miles south of Sanders on Interstate 40 near the New Mexico border.

The move is being organized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with a \$20 million grant from Congress paying for new houses for the displaced Navajo, at a cost of between \$55,000 and \$65,000 per dwelling. Twenty sites for new Navajo communities have been identified. Nearby Parker Draw is almost ready for the families, while Antelope Well still is in its preliminary stages.

The move of the families was mandated in 1974 when Congress settled a land dispute between the Hopi and the faster-growing Navajo, whose sprawling reservation surrounds the Hopi, by dividing up an area that formerly was used by both tribes. About 100 Hopi families moved off

Navajo land almost immediately. As many as 1,500 Navajo families have moved, but about 250 families remain on land where some Navajo families have lived for generations.

Ross Swimmer, assistant interior secretary for Indian Affairs, met Friday with residents of Little Silversmith and visited the soon-to-be communities of Parker Draw and Antelope Well. "I was pleased with the responses I heard," he said. "I didn't hear any complaints."

Selago Begay, 66, moved in Friday and told Swimmer what he thought of his new home. "It's better, much better, much better," he said through an interpreter. "The land here will provide a lot of vegetation for our livestock. I made the decision to move here for the livestock." Begay said his home at Howell Mesa did not have running water or electricity. His new three-bedroom house has water, electricity, a large living room and modern kitchen.

Still, given a choice, he would not have moved if he didn't have to. "I didn't want to move," he said. "I was told I had to. It's the law from Washington and I feel I have abided by the law."

Swimmer, former chief of the Cherokee tribe, said he probably wouldn't be happy either if he were forced to move. "The reaction of Selago was not unusual," he said. "I knew there were people who didn't want to move. What I wanted to find out was how they liked the new lands."

The Navajo tribe is continuing to fight the 1974 act and has asked the Congress to repeal it. Swimmer said the tribe's hands-off attitude about the move has slowed progress. "Their attitude is that if Congress wants them to move and the families want to move, then let them move. But the Navajo are not helping," he said.

NASEA CONFERENCE TO HOST RUSSIAN DELEGATES

NASEA News Release

The Soviet Minister of Culture, (N.B. Bypakoe), recently accepted an invitation to send delegates to the Native American Science Education Conference, "Bridges," scheduled to be held in Anchorage, Alaska on October 22 - 24, 1987.

"To the best of our knowledge," Gary G. Allen, Executive Director of the NASEA, said, "this is the first time that the Soviet Union has ever sent representatives to a Native meeting in this country."

The guests from Soviet Siberia, along with other representatives from China, Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Greenland, will participate in 50 workshops, speeches, and craft exhibits scheduled to be held at the conference, which will focus on addressing the pre-college Elementary & secondary educational needs of Alaska and of the indigenous peoples of circumpolar and Pacific Rim countries. A major goal of the conference is to bring together teachers, educators, and other persons dealing with pre-college Indian education to share effective curriculum and instructional strategies. The Russian delegates will be sharing leadership of workshops with other international participants describing educational programs in their countries.

Allen said that although he had not been notified yet of the names of the Soviet delegates, he expected one or two of the selected representatives to be in health-related fields.

Dr. Ted Mala, Director of the Alaska-Siberia Academic Exchange program, and a 3-year member of the NASEA board of Directors, set up the original contact between NASEA and the Soviet government.

Allen said he hoped the conference would establish lasting ties between NASEA and the Native peoples of the Soviet Union.

"I am very pleased that they (the Soviets) will have the opportunity to take part in our conference, and am excited about the opportunity to share with them experiences and knowledge about Native American education and communities," he said. "That's what our 'Bridges' program is all about."

FINANCIAL AID AVAILABLE

The University of California, Berkeley, has announced the opportunity of financial aid available to qualifying American Indian students in the graduate field of Public Health. According to program director, Dr. Rick St. Germaine, "Today, more than ever, a solid foundation of financial assistance is vital to American Indians in graduate studies."

The University of California, Berkeley has one of the more dependable financial support programs of any graduate university, utilizing a Graduate Minority Program fellowship and other financial aids to encourage ethnic minority student enrollment, both in-state and out-of-state.

Most of the 188 Indian and Alaska Native students who have obtained MPH degrees from Berkeley have had assistance from the Graduate Minority Program to help them through, according to St. Germaine. "Special Grants are also available to Indian students working toward the Masters in Social Welfare degree at Berkeley, as well as, many other professional areas," stated St. Germaine.

The American Indian Graduate Program at Berkeley provides specialized counseling, advisement, housing, and social support to Indian students on campus. The program has led to the graduation of American Indian and Alaska Native students with MPH degree from seventy-one tribes and twenty-five states, noted the program director. Requirements for graduate school are: a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college/university; an acceptable grade-point average received as an undergraduate; Graduate Record Examination (GRE) taken. Applications should be submitted by the deadline date of February 5, 1988 for admission, and January 5, 1988 for consideration of fellowships and/or Graduate Minority Scholarship funding.

Information regarding the different graduate programs and financial assistance can be obtained by telephoning the American Indian Graduate Program, (415) 642-3228 (collect) or writing to: American Indian Graduate Program, 140 Earl Warren Hall, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Housing Need is Growing HAC News July 28, 1987

Housing need is growing as supply of affordable rental housing shrinks, according to a new report prepared by MIT's Philip Clay for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation. By 2003, Clay predicts, the gap

between the total subsidized and unsubsidized low-rent housing supply and the number of households in need of such housing will grow to 7.8 million units. Copies of the 51-page report are available free from Neighborhood Reinvestment, Attn: Noel Vivaldi, 1325 G. Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. (202) 376-2400.

Also in HAC News

Federal Government Should Assure the Poor A Minimum Standard of Living -- including food, shelter, clothing, and health care. That is one of six major recommendations in "Welfare Reform Statement of Principles," a March 1987 pamphlet endorsed by over 100 organizations and individuals, including ten members of congress and three former U.S. Secretaries of Health, Education, and Welfare. Free copies of the statement are available from Food Research and Action Center, 1319 F Street, N.W., #500, Washington, DC 20004 (202) 393-5060.

NACCD, Ltd.

Native American Communication and Career Development, Ltd. (NACCD, Ltd.) is a non-profit corporation founded for the purpose of motivating young minority students in the junior and senior high school levels to pursue career options in the communications industry.

Margaret A. Clark-Price, NACCD's Director, spoke with me recently in a telephone interview. The topic of conversation was the lack of input we, as American Indians, have in the communications industry. One major reason is the fact that minorities now constitute only 6.5 percent of reporters and editors on daily newspapers nationwide. (This stat from an annual survey by the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Blacks make up the largest portion of that group with Native Americans at the lower end of the spectrum.)

What Ms. Clark-Price hopes to accomplish through NACCD is to fill that void with intelligent, responsible, young American Indians. A week-long seminar about journalism and mass media career was sponsored by the Albuquerque Tribune and NACCD, Ltd. The seminar, according to an article in the Albuquerque Tribune, which was scheduled June 28-July 3, 1987, was "intended to spark the interest of Indian students in New Mexico and Arizona toward pursuing media careers. Sponsors hope the pilot project will result in annual recruitment seminars in Albuquerque and elsewhere." Seminar activities ranged from tours of newspapers and television facilities to classroom writing exercises and lectures from educators and local journalists. Students also were allowed to accompany local reporters as they made their daily rounds.

This project might be a viable program for Montana's Indian students, who might show an interest in the communication's industry. If any of the readership (educators, etc.) is interested in finding out more about the project or NACCD, Ltd., please contact Margaret Clark-Price at 760 Mays Blvd., Suite 6, P.O. Box 6338, Incline Village, Nevada 89450, or phone 702/831-7726.

WESTERN GOV.'S STATE POLICY ON INDIAN ISSUES
Indian News July 20, 1987

Snowbird, Utah -- The Western Governor's Association approved policy statements at its meeting here July 7 supporting Indian health legislation and calling on the federal government to support Indian water rights negotiations. The association consists of governors from 16 western states and three U.S. territories. Gov. Mike Sullivan (D) of Wyoming sponsored the policy statement on Indian water rights. In it, the governors agreed that negotiated settlements are preferable to litigation. They also called on the Interior Department, in its role as trustee for Indian tribes, to "firmly commit" to negotiations by establishing guidelines for federal participation and maintaining negotiating teams. The governors also stated several elements of a federal policy favoring Indian water negotiations, including: settlements should be voluntary and consensual; the federal government should be willing to make a fair and just contribution; settlements should not follow a formula; and each settlement should be seen separately and not as a model. "Water is essential to the economy and lifestyle of the West, on and off Indian reservations," the governors said. "Over 50 disputes are currently in litigation. Negotiated settlement of the water rights disputes provides a flexible process for resolving disputes." Gov. John Waihee (D) of Hawaii sponsored a policy statement supporting federal assistance to improve the health care of Native Americans. In the statement, governors supported set-aside legislation like the Omnibus Anti-Drug Act of 1986 and two bills now under consideration in the Senate--the Indian Health Care Improvement Act and the Hawaiian Health Bill. "American Indians and Native Hawaiians have among the highest negative health statistics of any ethnic group in the nation, including, but not limited, alcoholism and other substance abuse, diabetes, high blood pressure, infant mortality, heart ailments, obesity and suicide," according to the statement.

Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Counseling

The Helena Indian Alliance, through its JTPA program, has on its staff an assistant counselor in the person of Dennis Plof. Dennis is an American Indian and ex-convict who is very interested in trying to help persons overcome their chemical/alcohol dependency. Persons interested in counseling may contact the Helena Indian Alliance at 442-9334.

Summit - An Independent Living Center for Western Montana

The office of the Coordinator of Indian Affairs recently received a request for input from Native Americans regarding "Summit" which is located in Missoula. Jim Marks, Peer Counselor and Resource Bank Manager for Summit, forwarded along information about "Summit" to this office which I have reprinted below. If you would like more information or would like to offer any input into the program, please don't hesitate to contact Jim at 406/728-1630.

SUMMIT is an unique agency which serves Montanans with disabilities in that we follow independent living philosophy and practice.

Independent living is people with disabilities taking as much control as possible over their lives and the services offered to them. Our approach is holistic and includes many aspects of disability issues not covered by traditional rehabilitation services such as family life, drug dependence and recreation. SUMMIT is staffed by a majority of people who are physically disabled. SUMMIT, a non-profit agency, serves people with all types of disabilities and all ages in Western and Northern Montana. Through our various programs, we can help other people with disabilities move towards being more independent.

SUMMIT has a great deal to offer Native American Montanans. Every community has different needs which we try to meet by asking for input and help from locals within a community. Our programs can be adapted per local needs. Therefore, I would like to receive as much input as possible from people who understand the special needs of the Native American population. It is my intention to work in a joint and cooperative effort to meet the needs of Native Americans with disabilities.

For further information or to offer any assistance/suggestions you may have, contact Jim Marks at SUMMIT, 1280 South 3rd St. W., Missoula, MT 59801 - 406/728-1630.

UPCOMING EVENTS

14th Annual Kalispel Salish Fair, Usk, Washington on August 21-23, 1987. Grand entry: Friday, 8 pm; Saturday, 2pm and 7pm; Sunday, 1pm. Total prizes: \$6,300. For further information call (509) 445-1147 or (509) 445-1314 evenings.

Promises to Keep, National Rural Housing Conference, December 8-10, 1987 at the National 4-H Center, Washington, DC. For further information contact Harriet Macklin, HAC, 1365 Peachtree St., Atlanta, GA 30309, phone: 404/892-4824 or Melanie Roth at 202/842-8600.

38th Annual Governors Interstate Indian Council, Warm Springs, Oregon from August 9-14. For further information, contact Cindy Schmidt at 1-800-831-0100.

Tribal Juvenile Justice Code Training. Tentative dates of August 4-7 and August 18-21 for national training for tribal court related personnel on topics pertaining to development of a model Tribal juvenile justice code. For information contact: National Indian Justice Center, 7 Fourth ST., #28. Petaluma, CA 94952, 707/762-8113.

United Tribes International Pow-wow, Bismarck, North Dakota, Sept. 12-13

44th Annual National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Convention, Sept. 21-25, 1987 to be held at Hyatt Regency, Tampa, Florida, contact NCAI at (202)546-9404.

Water Marketing 1987: Profits, Problems, and Policies in the Western United States. October 8-9, 1987 at the University of Denver, Lowell Thomas Law Center, Denver, Colorado. For further info, call 303/871-6323.

2nd Annual Meeting of the newly formed American Indians for Sobriety Tucson, Arizona. For more information contact: Estelle Fielder, P.O. Box 199, Moapa, Nevada 89025 or phone 702/865-2743.

First Annual Northwest Regional Private Industry Council Conference, September 1-4, 1987 in Kalispell, MT at Cavanaugh's. Convention registration is \$125 per person before 8/21/87 or \$150 after 8/21/87. Room reservations can be made by calling 406/752-6660 or 1-800-THE-INNS. Rooms range from \$46 to \$52. For further information contact: Susan Brunner at (406) 444-4500.

Child Protective Services, September 8-10, 1987 at the Sundowner Hotel in Reno, Nevada. Sponsored by Three Feather Associates. There is no registration fee and you may obtain further info by contacting Antonia Dobrec or Gloria Patneade at 405/360-2919.

Child Sexual Abuse in American Indian Communities: Focusing on Incestuous Families, Sept. 15-18, 1987 at the Red Lion Inn/Sea Tac in SEattle, Washington. Conference is sponsored by Three Feathers Associates. For further info, contact Kathy at 405/360-2919.

Writing Successful Proposals and Grant Applications, September 29-Oct. 1, 1987 in Reno, Nevada. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin at 703/379-2900.

Roles and Responsibilities of Tribal Leaders, Sept. 15-17, 1987 in Anchorage, Alaska. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin at 703/379-2900.

The Law and Indian Gaming, September 8-10, 1987 in Aspen, Colorado. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin at 703/379-2900.

Single Audit Act and Indirect Costs, September 22-24, 1987 in Las Vegas, Nevada. For further info, contact Linda McFarlin at 703/379-2900.

Sweetgrass and Bitter Root. Montana's Cultural Renaissance in Hard Times September 12-14, 1987 in Billings, Montana at the Billings Sheraton. Sponsored by: The Montana Arts Council, The Montana Committee for the Humanities, and The State Library Commission. For further info, contact Monique Mandali at 656-5659.

Indian Summer '87. Contest Pow-Wow and Festival. September 11-13, 1987 at the Summerfest Grounds in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For further info, call 414/358-3939.

Mending the Hoop, Native American Urban Ministries Consultation from September 18-20, 1987 at the Iliff School of Theology, 2201 South University Blvd., Denver, Co. 80210. For further info, call 303/777-4896

